

# THE DAILY TIMES.

PUBLISHED AT  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,  
BY THE  
Times Publishing Company.

PAGE McCARTY. - - EDITOR.

City delivery by carriers at 6 cents per week.

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID:  
Daily, 1 year, \$5.00  
Daily, 6 months, 2.50  
Daily, 3 months, 1.25

Liberal commission to agents to solicit subscriptions.

ADVERTISING RATES.	
1 inch, 1 time, . . . . .	\$ .75
1 inch, 2 times, . . . . .	1.50
1 inch, 3 times, . . . . .	2.25
1 inch, 4 times, . . . . .	3.00
1 inch, 5 times, . . . . .	3.75
1 inch, 6 times, . . . . .	4.50
1 inch, 7 times, . . . . .	5.25
1 inch, 8 times, . . . . .	6.00
1 inch, 9 times, . . . . .	6.75
1 inch, 10 times, . . . . .	7.50
1 inch, 11 times, . . . . .	8.25
1 inch, 12 times, . . . . .	9.00
1 inch, 1 month, . . . . .	15.00
1 inch, 2 months, . . . . .	27.00
1 inch, 3 months, . . . . .	35.00
1 inch, 6 months, . . . . .	57.00
1 inch, 12 months, . . . . .	75.00

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THURSDAY - - - DECEMBER 23.

The Northern papers are filled with "another revolting tragedy in Richmond," all because of a locally-made sensation about nothing.

We cannot publish communications that have no news in them, and not even those that have news when they are long. We have to criticize the whole record of each day and require the space to print it.

Beautiful but new and originally fresh is the statement of District Master Quin that the Knights were minding their business and letting other people's alone; all of which utterance he gave forth in answer to a query relating to the disputes between District Assembly 49 and the Central Labor Union.

So Louisville has found out that it is a good joke to put up a crank as swearing that he performed a holocaust on the Richmond police having several brass-mounted corpses of "cops" in various localities above and below ground. Where is the "old man?" Let him be materialized. Richmond must stand up to her reputation for blood-curdling romance.

The Ways and Means Committee is, of course, in existence for the purpose of devising means to get revenue; but the humor of the surplus difficulty is that this committee is engaged in trying to get rid of the revenue. While the Democrats would like to devise methods of reducing taxation, the Republicans on the committee force them up to measures for depleting the treasury. Mr. Hewitt's bill for prepaying the interest on the 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. bonds is the scheme that occupies the depleters just now.

That is a gloomy story of Emin Bey, isolated for three years from his government in equatorial Africa and surrounded by hostile natives, who taunted him all the time with their slaughter of Gordon, Hicks Pasha, and promised him the same fate. A friendly native sovereign was the only thing between him and the death of himself and his handful of Egyptian soldiers. A relief expedition is being fitted out in England and will shortly start to rescue the heroic chief, but it is nearly a year since the date of his letters, which have just been received.

The New England Society last night celebrated the landing of the pilgrims in the Mayflower which moored in the sight of Plymouth Rock on 21st of December, 1620.

Forty years ago Daniel Webster said before this society that though we were generally Protestants no man felt less safe because the head of the Federal judiciary was a Catholic, which was a good hit to show how the Puritans should be more tolerant in 1850 than in 1620. He said in the same speech that he looked forward to the time when "American ideas will penetrate the Mexican, the Spanish mind, and Mexican and Spaniards will thank God that they have been brought to know something of civil liberty, of the trial by jury, and of security for personal rights."

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in answer to some questions relating to wages and the increase of values furnishes some interesting facts as follows: In the census year the annual product was \$200 per head, which means that the whole capital and material of the country did not exceed the production more than twice and a half. The productive capacity of the individual in any given factory is two hundred per cent. greater than in 1860. Invention has reduced the capital and increased the product, advanced wages and reduced the cost of labor.

The price of glassware, for instance, has immensely diminished. Of course, the demand has therefore increased, and the wages are very much higher. It is stated that in this country factory labor produces much more now than in 1860; that the laborers are more highly paid, and that at the same time their wages will buy them more, dollar for dollar, of what they consume than in 1860 or at any subsequent period.

## JUDGE BOND AND THE COUPONS.

It is stated that upon hearing of the ruling of Judge Hughes yesterday the coupons must be deposited with the court before proceedings could be had, Judge Bond telegraphed to him not to enter the ruling on the record. Now, if the writ is granted by the court compelling the Auditor to receive the coupons that have been received by the treasurer of Petersburg, the culmination will have been reached.

Of course there will be a sensation organized against the alleged corruption of the judge, but the stern fact will be staked down into the policy on the principle that if the United States Supreme Court declares that the coupons are valid as a tender for taxes, then it would be nonsense to thereby force the treasurers to take them under penalty of a prosecution for damages if he levied for the taxes and then refuse him protection from the Auditor who refuses to receive coupons in the settlement of the treasurer's accounts. It would seem that consistency would indicate that Judge Bond would issue the writ.

The only law we pretend to know is the law of common sense, and that calls for the foregoing course.

It is said that the Legislature will pass a law making it a felony to use the same coupon twice.

So well and so good. But does that keep the taxpayer from paying in coupons, cutting the State out of her revenue, and saving himself forty per cent?

Scarcely. And there is no device that the Legislature can invent to circumvent the consequences, unless they can change human nature and automatically force people to dance on a string instead of acting according to the dictates of human nature.

## THE TRUE SOVEREIGNTY.

The very gradual ladder that leads authority from the people up to the Executive, Chief of the Army and Navy, and Civil Chief Magistrate is the very thing to keep before our minds the great principle that the character of the people in their original political existence must be preserved throughout, or else we have a sovereignty, whether local or Federal, that is personal, not popular. There is a certain representative power that begins with local magistrates and develops upwards, always increasing the scope of authority, until it reaches Congress, the United States Supreme Court, and the President. The representative character of this authority must be preserved throughout and the same principles applying to the individuals in whom is the original sovereignty must apply to the Government in passing acts relating to obligations. Otherwise, this would be a personal not a popular government.

We point the moral again by applying it to the acts of our State Legislature in trying a policy of repudiation which could not apply to individuals.

Not only is the fallacy apparent but like all other violations of natural laws it must bring disaster.

## CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned yesterday to meet again on 4th January. We briefly reviewed the work done yesterday, which furnishes a better record than usual. Several important measures—the electoral count bill, the inter-State commerce bill, and the bill for land in severalty to Indians—have been carried so far that they are in conference between the two houses; two appropriation bills have passed the House, and two more are ready and reported. The Senate has passed bills to repeal the tenure of office act, and to receive the trade-dollar.

The Tariff bill is virtually out of the way, and the remaining eight weeks of the short session can be well employed if the Democrats stand together in the House, they can make a good record, for the treasury is full and there are many ways to dispose of the surplus with wisdom.

The Duke of Sutherland who has just arrived in New York from England, gently but firmly asks to be let alone. But where will be the imitation Englishman if this request is granted?

It is reported that France has put every factory of arms to work in war equipment, while Germany is already massing troops in Alsace and Lorraine, showing that there is something more than a sensation in the alarm of war.

But at the same time there is an alarm in Germany from the side of Russia.

According to Mr. Barnes, secretary of the Land and Labor Club, the labor party will address itself to the task of capturing the Fifty-first Congress, and let the Presidential candidates bid for their vote in 1888, without naming any special man. Mr. George thinks that the first thing is to change the fundamental laws in the States and in Congress.

Mr. George would make a pyrotechnic member of the Judiciary Committee, and we would like to see his first bill.

## SPECIAL AND PERSONAL.

A sergeant and two privates allowed themselves to be robbed by two highwaymen, which causes their comrades in the ranks to snub and denounce the cowardice of the line.

Sardon's last play, "The Crocodile," was performed in Paris. It begins with

a scene on the deck of "The Crocodile" and the first act closes with a fire at rescue, &c.

Act 2d. An island and some of the rescued people on it. "I think this Morgan is the man wanted by the police."

Act 3d. Lonely tropical island *a la* Robinson Crusoe.

Act 4th. Ruins of a Hindoo temple. An automaton conspiracy in which murderers bind Morgan and proceed to hang him. Entrance of Malay pirates and rescue of Morgan. Meeting with long-lost girl. Explanation: Morgan had played at puts and calls on the Stock Exchange, and been discarded by his rich uncle.

Act 5th. The people have been rescued from the island, brought to Batavia. The scene is at the Governor's ball, and Sarponlas, the villain, comes in to denounce Morgan, but as he begins, the Governor gives Morgan a letter from his dead uncle, which says that no one else knows his fault, and he is forgiven. The heroine is there, too, and the tableaux of happiness is complete.

Mr. George W. Childs has given a drinking fountain to Stratford-on-Avon "as evidence of good will between the two nations having the fame and works of Shakespeare as a common heritage."

The Ideals will give "The Elixir of Love" on next Monday for their opening performance. It is one of the most charming of comic operas, and the public need not be told that this company will make it a perfect treat. The artists are the same that have made the Ideals so famous.

It is said that Statesman Libbey opposes the bill to allow the famous restaurateur, John Chamberlin, to build a good hotel at Old Point.

Of course. But why should one concern be allowed a monopoly by the Government and a valuable franchise to use without competition.

## Patents Rights.

Dear Times: I and mine have several times been victimized by society correspondents, and I come to you for counsel.

The sacredness and privacy of the household I have always understood to be a privilege guaranteed in civilized life; and the infringement of it (being against delicacy) I have looked on as a danger hardly to be apprehended among genteel people. The ways of good society—so far as they are identified with the making and principles of decency and good breeding—bind us all. But when they allow the invasion of home-life, and tend plainly to destroy that modesty and simplicity which make the glory of social intercourse they must be resisted by all good people.

At present to escape a local notice, it seems almost necessary for a parent to exact from his host or guests a promise that his children or his entertainment shall not go into publication with crimes and casualties.

And, though it might almost involve a fight, one is tempted to ask, on the receipt of an invitation, "Is this a newspaper affair? Any reporters or society correspondents to be present?"

Notoriety and publicity I know have been in Virginia hitherto against the taste of the wellbred; and I believe now that throughout our country they are more suggestive of petroleum, licorice, and lottery than accepted and approved dignity.

Can't you help the case? Yours, Ofo.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

A Probable Deadlock to Obstruction to Coupons.

Yesterday Judge Hughes, in the United States Circuit Court, signed the following rule of practice for his court:

"In all actions of trespass and trespass on the case hereafter brought against any treasurer or other collector of taxes, dues or demands due the State of Virginia for levying upon and selling property after a tender of the State's coupons receivable for such debts, dues and demands, no process shall be issued in such action until the plaintiff shall file with the clerk of this court the coupons and money which were tendered in payment of the tax, debt, due or demand for which the levy and sale were made, as recited in the declaration; and the clerk shall at once deposit the said coupons and money in the First National Bank for safe-keeping, so that the same may be forthcoming to be used as evidence upon the trial, and be thereafter disposed of as the court may direct."

This rule was adopted without argument by counsel, although Mr. A. B. Guizon appeared on behalf of Mr. Wm. L. Royall to oppose it, and asked to be heard, urging that the rule was unprecedented and extremely hurtful to his clients. Mr. Royall telegraphed yesterday evening from Baltimore that Judge Bond will allow him to move to revoke this rule if it had already been entered, and it is understood that Judge Bond has telegraphed Judge Hughes requesting that the rule be not entered.

It is well known that Judge Bond has refused to make such a rule in these suits, holding that the tender of the coupons pay the tax, and that if subsequent payment is enforced by levy and sale of a taxpayer's property, the coupons belong to the taxpayer. Judge Bond has stated to the bench that the tender would be perfectly good although the coupons were borrowed in the presence of the taxing officer, and after refusal, recollect to the lender in the presence of the officer.

The following telegram was also received from Mr. Royall: "Notify members of order setting that Judge Bond has signed a ruling against motion for injunction, orizes at Alexandria, January 11, and authorizes me to say that he expects nothing to be done towards paying the judgments until the motion is heard."

WILLIAM L. ROYALL. This refers to a suit for an injunction to restrain the Indemnity Board from paying judgments against themselves and county treasurers for unlawful levies after a tender of coupons out of the State treasury. A copy of this telegram was served on each member of the Indemnity Board, and Mr. Harmon, the State Treasurer, and Mr. Ruffin, the Second Auditor, openly expressed their determined purpose to resist this order. Mr. Ruffin added that it would but hasten their payment of these judgments.

If this order is enforced, the members of the Indemnity Board and the county treasurers will be personally responsible for the amount of all such judgments and costs.

Subscribe to the DAILY TIMES.

## Sensation in a Lunch Room.

An ill-dressed young woman produced a sensation the other day among the crowd of well-dressed lunchers who were at their midday meal. She was a slight young woman, with faded red hair and dull, colorless eyes. Her face was pallid and her cheeks sunken. Her brown stuff dress was old and worn, and it clung to her limbs with the same horrible tenacity with which the brown rags cling to a mummy. Her hat was of black straw bent and misshapen, with one indigent black feather showing in the front. Her entrance was the signal for a considerable amount of interest. The polite young man who so gallantly shows the lunchers to their seat started as though to order her out. He refrained as he saw her quietly appropriate a chair at one of the tables. The waitress who stood by her made grimaces and shrugged her shoulders as her fellows saw the sort of person it was she had to wait on.

The miserably clad girl read the bill of fare, and then, without looking up, asked for chicken, tea and cake. The waitress repeated the order after her as though she thought there must be some mistake. She simply nodded her head in the affirmative and looked straight before her. The food was brought, and many eyes were turned toward her. She looked so famished that it seemed only natural that she should evince some pleasure at the bounteous repast. She gave no sign of feeling at all. She ate slowly. She neither turned to the right nor the left. The center of attraction for a hundred pairs of eyes, she sat silent and oblivious of everything. When she put down her knife and fork she took from her shabby dress a bulky pocketbook and handed a bill to the waitress.

As soon as the girl looked at it she flushed crimson with excitement and looked at the white faced girl with something like fear. It was a bill for \$100. The way that waitress carried that bill dangling at her finger tips to the cashier was a study. She quickly returned with a large bundle of small bills. She watched the face of the young woman as she counted out the change to see what the effect of so many bills would have on her. But she might as well have watched the face of a marble statue. Not a gleam of light, not a tinge of color came to that pinched, white face. The girl slowly placed the bills in her pocketbook and then went away with a dragging step and a strange abstracted air. "Was she a miser? Not she was too young. She could only be about 18. Whatever she was, scores of women will remember, as long as they live, the sight of that ill-clad girl who paid for her lunch with a \$100 bill."—New York Mail and Express.

## Pierre Lorillard's Garden Spot.

Pierre Lorillard has already spent over \$1,000,000 on Tuxedo Park, making a wilderness blossom like a whole garden of roses. The favored New Yorkers who have visited Tuxedo declare it one of the most delightful spots in the world. A few years ago nearly all the land included in it was considered next to worthless. Mr. Lorillard set an army of Italian laborers at work on it, and today it certainly is the most beautiful place of its kind in America. As a sporting resort it has no parallel, so far as elaborateness of outfit is concerned, though it will probably be some time yet before game is plentiful enough to assure thoroughly good sport in that line. It is being stocked as rapidly as possible, however, and the good sport will come.

The social features of Tuxedo are expected to rival those of Lenox, and a good start in that direction has already been made. One advantage is its nearness to New York, which enables New York business men with some leisure on their hands to make their homes there. They and their families can even spend the evening at a theater or with friends in the city and get home in fair time for bed. Tuxedo is only a few miles beyond Paterson, but in New York, not in New Jersey. It takes its name from a small lake which has borne the name a great many years, but never was thought of much account till Mr. Lorillard began laying out his park. It is now a special feature and certainly a pretty one.

An old time trout stream, called the Ramapo river, but not much larger than a good sized brook runs through the park, and this, with the lake will furnish sport for the piscatorial pilgrims. It is said to be one of the unwritten rules that any pilgrim heard telling a fish story shall suffer the penalty of perpetual banishment, and it is to be hoped that this rule will be strictly enforced. It is also said to be ordained that no fisherman shall carry a bait basket holding more than a piat, or more than one flask at a time. Mr. Lorillard likes a little fishing himself, but he wants to keep up a good moral standing at Tuxedo. There is evidence of this in the fact that he is building a church, which, if it does not attract the fishermen, can hardly fail to restrain their propensities a little anyway. It will be an Episcopal church, as that is the faith to which all of the Lorillard family belong. Tuxedo is intended to be a resort in winter as well as in summer, and the coming winter, which will be the first, is expected to be one of considerable gaiety.—Detroit Free Press.

## De Lessops' Remarkable Strength.

De Lessops' remarkable strength in his old age comes from his good habits, and his power to sleep. He has taught himself to sleep at any time, and it is said that he can sleep a whole day and night at a stretch. He sleeps during his railroad journeys. He sleeps all the time he is on shipboard, and when necessity demands it he can go for a long time without sleep. He is a great out of door man. He likes to hunt even in his eightieth year, and it is not long since that he was accustomed to take a cold bath every morning. Like Samcroft, he is very fond of horseback riding, and one of the sights of the Bois de Boulogne, the great woods of Paris, is De Lessops mounted on horseback and accompanied by his children on ponies going on a trot or gallop through its wide roads. There is nothing nervous about the Count de Lessops. He never loses his head, and he is always as cool as a sight in the words of John Randolph, the center seed of a cucumber. A year or two ago he fell from his horse and broke his arm. He refused to have it bandaged, put it in his vest instead of a sling, and kept it so for a couple of days, after which he said it was well. His face changes little in conversation. He does not show his anger, and his energy never weakens. People in France say that they think he will live forever.—Chicago Herald.

There was a young lady in Basville who said to her lover: "Alas, Will, you come every night and you talk such a sight that the people all call you my Gas Bill."—Detroit Free Press.

"What makes that girl walk so funny?" inquired De Synthe of Browne. "Is she intoxicated?" "Oh, no; she's not intoxicated," responded Browne. "It's only her shoes that are tight."—New Age.

You should never judge a man by the umbrella he carries. Nine times out of ten it belongs to somebody else.—French Fun.

# OVERCOATS.

would take up too much time and space to record just how many sizes and qualities of

## OVERCOATS

suffice it to say that men and boys can be "OVERCOATED" by at almost any price. The lowest-priced coats will render good service, while the medium and highest prices combine beauty with serviceable qualities. Our salesmen will help you to make selection according to your taste and means—the special inducement being that you can't do as well elsewhere.

## McAdams & Berry, CLOTHIERS.

Main and Tenth Streets.

[no d&w2m]

## T. L. ALFRIEND,

No. 1117 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

## WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, \$8,500,000—TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS IN EXISTENCE.

The only company whose dividends are Premium-Paying and Policy-Protecting for their amount, without notice to the insured and without medical re-examination.

ALSO AGENT IN

## FIRE, MARINE, AND STEAM-BOILER INSURANCE

FOR THE

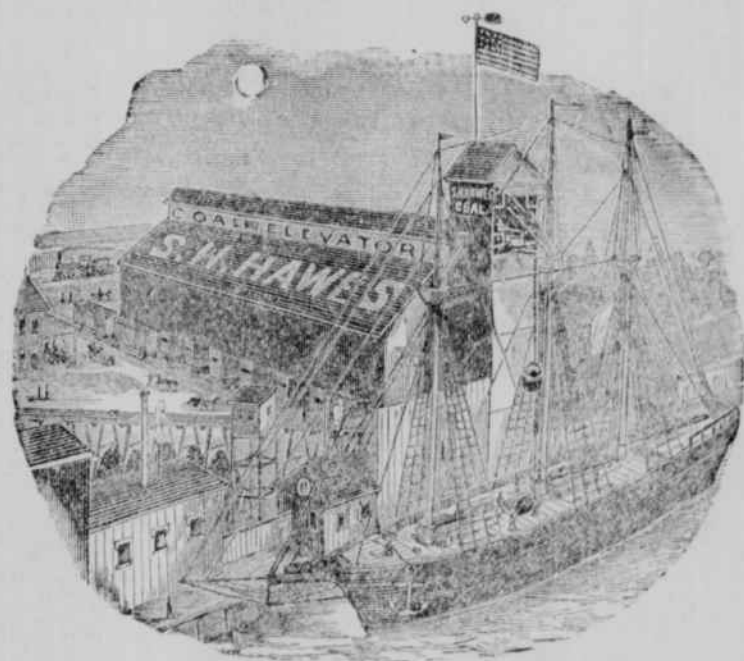
Phoenix Assurance Company of London, Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York, Home Insurance Company of New York, Boston Marine Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., and American Steam-Boiler Insurance Company of New York.

Capital Represented, Over \$20,000,000—Deposited with State Treasurer in United States no 27-1m Bonds, \$155,000.

## Get Your Coal From

## S. H. HAWES' COAL ELEVATOR

IF YOU WANT CLEAN AND DRY COAL.



OFFICE: EIGHTEENTH AND CARY STREETS. TELEPHONE No. 57.

## Patronize Virginia Industry

AND CALL FOR

ROBERT PORTNER BREWING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED Vienna Cabinet and Tivoli Lager Beer.

BREWERY AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

DEPOT AND BRANCH OFFICE, 1106 EAST CARY STREET, RICHMOND, VA. no 28-3m

## HOLIDAY BARGAINS.

A Handsome Coal Vase, \$1.87. A Beautiful Brass Extension Lamp, \$1.96. A Triple-Plate First Bottle Caster, \$2.57. A Hand-painted French China Cuspidor, 50c. A Staffordshire Dinner Set, 125 pieces, \$14.50. A Beautiful China Tea Set at \$7.50, worth \$10. A Decorated Chamber Set at \$1.87. A Handsome Tin Toilet Set at \$1.25. A Set of Rogers' Tea Spoons at \$c. A Set of Rogers' Plated Knives at \$1.50. A Handsome Plate Warmer at \$3.37. A Beautiful Plated Butter Dish at \$1.37. A chance for everybody

TO SAVE MONEY AND GET BARGAINS AT

## Harrold's Broad Street China House.

Come to our Free Musicale every afternoon until Christmas. Our Grand Orchestral Musical Cabinet will play for the entertainment of our customers.

HARROLD'S, 817 Broad street.

Salesmen: W. D. Sarvay, R. T. Johnson, Emmett Saunders, C. E. Shepperson. del14 f&g

## SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

## HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

To effect a change in our concern on account of the death of Mr. C. LUMSDEN, we offer our entire stock at Reduced Prices.

Special bargains in DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Novelties in DIAMOND LACE PINS, STERLING SILVERWARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PEARL OPERA GLASSES. WEDDING RINGS in half-round and flat bands.

LADIES' WATCHES, solid gold, \$18. GENTS' WATCHES, solid gold, \$45. GOLD-FILLED CASES, \$25—These filled cases are warranted for twenty years.

BOYS' SOLID SILVER WATCH, \$9. CHILDREN'S SETS. SILVER-PLATED KNIFE, FORK, and SPOON, 50 cents.

Mail Orders will have special attention at the old reliable store of

C. LUMSDEN & SON, 823 Main St. dec11 sat.10, thu 2w